## FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES ET TECHNIQUES DE TANGER

## DÉPARTEMENT DES SCIENCES

Semestre I CC<sub>2</sub>

Durée 02h

## Exercice 1:

On considère la fonction f définie sur IR par;

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 2}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}e^{\arctan x}$$

- Donner les développements limités à l ordre 3 :
  - a) de la fonction f au voisinage de 0;
  - b) de la fonction  $x \to \frac{1}{x} f(x)$  au voisinage de  $+\infty$  c) de la fonction  $x \to \frac{1}{x} f(x)$  au voisinage de  $-\infty$
- Faire un tableau de variations de f et tracer sa courbe.

## Exercice 2:

Calculer les intégrales:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)(x+1)} et \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{3 + \cos x}$$

2.) Etudier la convergence des intégrales suivantes:

$$I_1 = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x dx}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$
 ,  $I_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 5}$  ,  $I_3 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$ 

3.) Pour quelles valeurs de  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ , l'intégrale:

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\alpha}} \qquad a \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

cst-elle convergente?

Exercice 3: Résoudre les équations différentielles suivantes

1.) 
$$y'\sqrt{x} - y + (x + 2\sqrt{x})\sqrt{y} = 0$$
,  $x \in [0, +\infty[$ 

Ecrivez la solution générale de l'équation différentielle suivante:

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 2y' + y = xe^{-x} \\ y(0) = 0 \text{ et } y'(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$



Exercises 1/ \$ (\$) = \frac{2 \tau\_{2+1}^2}{2 \tau\_{2+1}^2} eachang  $1/a/DL_3(0)$ : On a cuetanx =  $x - \frac{n^3}{3} + o(n^3)$ ;  $e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} + \frac{\chi^3}{6} + o(x^3)$  $e^{autann} = e^{u-\frac{u^2}{3} + o(u^3)} = 1 + (u-\frac{u^3}{3}) + \frac{1}{2}(u-\frac{u^3}{3})^2 + \frac{1}{6}(u-\frac{u^3}{3})^3 + o(u^3) = 1 + u + \frac{1}{2}u^2 - \frac{1}{6}u^3 + o(u^3)$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}} = (1+n^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} n^2 + o(n^3) = 1 + f(n) = \frac{1}{2} (2n^2 - 3n + 2) (1 - \frac{1}{2} n^2 + o(n^3)) (1 + n + \frac{1}{2} n^2 - \frac{1}{2} n^3 + o(n^3))$  $\frac{1}{9} \ln |x| = \frac{1}{n} f(x) = \frac{2n^2 - 3n + 2}{2n \sqrt{n^2 + 1}} e^{\alpha i \ln n} = \frac{1}{2} (2 - n - n^2 + \frac{2}{3} n^3 + o(n^2))$ On pole X=1 : Rappel Arctes X+Arclan = 12 xx  $= \frac{\frac{9}{2} x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 2}{\frac{2}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^{2}} + 1}} e^{Auclou \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{2x^{2} - 3x + 2}{2\sqrt{4x^{2}}} e^{\frac{1}{2} - Auchou x}$  $= \underbrace{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}_{9} \left( 2x^{2} 3x + 2 \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} x^{\frac{1}{4}} + o(x^{2}) \right) \left( 1 - x + \frac{x^{3}}{5} + \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{4}} + o(x^{2}) \right) = \underbrace{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}_{2} \left( 2 - \frac{\Gamma}{x} + \frac{\Gamma}{h^{2}} - \frac{2}{3h^{3}} + o(\frac{\pi}{h^{3}}) \right)$  $C1 \quad g(N) = \frac{1}{N} f(N) = \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 2}{2x\sqrt{N^2 + 1}} = \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 2}{2\sqrt{1 + x^2}} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2} - Axchan x}$  $(X = \frac{\Lambda}{\kappa})$  $= \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(2x^{\frac{1}{3}}x + 2)(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{4}}o(x^{\frac{1}{3}}))(1 - x + \frac{x^{\frac{3}{3}} + \frac{1}{2}}{3}x^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{2}{6}x^{\frac{3}{4}}o(x^{\frac{3}{3}}))} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(2 - \frac{\Gamma}{x} + \frac{\Gamma}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{4}} + o(\frac{1}{3})\right)$ 2/  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{aucten x} \left( (x+1)(2x^2-1) \right) / (x^2+1) \sqrt{x^2+1} \frac{x}{x^2} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1$ DA: y=e & A.O ento Dz: y= e 2. A.O &-Exercise 7 on pose u= vy card y=u2; y'= 2uu' l'eq devient (F): 244 VX -424(X+2VX)4=0 => U=0 ou 24/JX-4=-X-2VX .(F1): 2ul IX-u=0 - ul = 1/2Uh = blul= JX+K = Un= Ce x side(F1) . Delement uo son le forme uo-cett , equation partorgère de (F) uo' = c'e " + c. 1 e " ; 200' Ju - uo' = - n - 2 Ju = 2 C' Ju e " = - n - 2 Ju  $\Rightarrow C' = \frac{-N - 2\sqrt{N}}{2\sqrt{N} e^{\sqrt{N}}} = -\frac{\Lambda}{2} (\sqrt{N} + \Lambda) \bar{e}^{\sqrt{N}} \Rightarrow C = -\frac{\Lambda}{2} (\sqrt{N} + \Lambda) \bar{e}^{-\sqrt{N}} dN$ On pose t= Jx cav x=t1, dx= Etdt = C=- 1 [1+1] et (2t) de C=- (t+1)e t dt (on integre l fois effontume) C=(N+2/x+3)e vx S'on yeo = N+2VN+3 et u= N+2VN+3+CeVN = y= (N+2VN+3+CeVN)2 2/(E): y"+2y1+y= Ne" .; (E'): y"+2y'+y=0; 2+2n+1=0; 10=0, n=-1 Yn= (ANT)) =" sol be(E') · Be solution particuliere de(E) et de la fine yo = x'(an+5)Ex an =-1 26500 donsée 

Exelcia 2

$$\frac{212442}{1/I} = \int_{0}^{\Lambda} \frac{dn}{(x^{2}+1)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\Lambda} \frac{-x}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} + \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^{2}+1) + A k \tan x + \ln|x+1| \right]_{0}^{\Lambda}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln 2 \right) = \frac{\pi + 2 \ln 2}{8}$$

$$J = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{2}x}{3 + \cosh x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cosh^{2}x}{3 + \cosh^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$2/q/0nc!$$
  $|I_1| = \left| \int_{\Lambda}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin u}{x^{3/2}} du \right| \le \int_{\Lambda}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin u}{x^{3/2}} \right| du \le \int_{\Lambda}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} du$ 
ona  $\int_{\Lambda}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} du$  C.V donc In converge  $(d = 3/2 > 1)$ 

ona 
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{dx} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$L_{1} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dN}{N^{2}+S} = \sqrt{\Gamma} \left[ \sqrt{S} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{S}$$

$$= \sqrt{S} \left[ \sqrt{N+1} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \sqrt{$$

3/ 
$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{du}{(u^2 + a^2)^{\alpha}} du + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(u^2 + a^2)^{\alpha}} du + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(u^2 + a^2)^{\alpha}} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(u^2 + a^2)^{\alpha}} du + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(u^2 + a^2)^{\alpha}} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(u^2$$

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dN}{(N^{2} + \alpha^{2})^{d}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda}{(N^{2} + \alpha^{2})^{d}} dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda}{(N^{2} + \alpha$$

. Au voisinage de too: 
$$N^2 + a^2 \wedge N^2 = \frac{1}{(N^2 + a^2)^d} \sim \frac{1}{N^{2d}}$$
  

$$\int_{\Lambda}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{N^{2d}} dn \quad c.v \iff 2d > 1 \iff \alpha \neq 1/2 \quad dmc \int_{\Lambda}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(N^2 + d^2)^d} dn \quad c.v \quad \text{Si et sii } d > \frac{1}{2}$$



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